



A.D. 1867, *3rd OCTOBER.* N^o 2785.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

ALEXANDER MELVILLE CLARK.

TREATING COTTON AND OTHER MATERIALS
USED IN DENTISTRY.

LONDON:

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A.D. 1867, 3rd OCTOBER. N° 2785.

Treating Cotton and other Materials used in
Dentistry.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Alexander Melville Clark at the
Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the
3rd October 1867.—A communication from abroad by John Alexander
M^cClelland, of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, United States of
5 America.

I, ALEXANDER MELVILLE CLARK, of 53, Chancery Lane, in the County of
Middlesex, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for “IMPROVE-
MENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF COTTON AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS USED IN
DENTISTRY,” to be as follows :—

10 The present Invention relates to an improved treatment of cotton or other
fibrous materials to be used for dental plates more particularly, although it can
be applied to other uses in dentistry, as for instance, a filling for teeth or for
other purposes either alone or in combination with gum, shellac, or other
resinous or gummy substance or material or materials.

15 And the present Invention consists in mixing with cotton, flax, hemp, or
other fibrous material or materials which has been previously dissolved or
treated with acids, as is now done in the making of collodion and gun cotton,
shellac, or other equivalent material, with or without suitable coloring material
in a state of solution, when the mixture is then dried on a glass or other sur-

Clark's Improvements in Treating Cotton and other Materials used in Dentistry.

face. If the material composed of cotton or other fibre, and shellac or its equivalent, mixed together as above described, be applied to a glass surface for being dried it can be formed into thin sheets, and such sheets be cut up into small particles adapted for use or for being stored or transported.

In using the material produced from fibre as above described, if to be 5 moulded a sufficient quantity of it is first placed in the mould or moulds, when applying a quantity of ether or other solvent suitable to partially re-dissolve the material its particles are thus caused to reunite into one mass, when pressure being applied sufficient for moulding the material in the mould, while from the material therein the ether or other solvent and moisture are 10 exhausted by placing the mould under an exhauster or air pump or in any other suitable manner.

If found desirable and to ensure the more perfect evaporation of the ether from the material while being moulded, and to ensure the retention by the article of its shape after removal from the mould, heat dry or wet may be 15 applied.

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Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1868.